

nominated for Governor I was told I had been called up by Mr. Sulzer, and I spoke to Mr. Allen Ryan about it.

Q. When did you see Gov. Sulzer?

A. The same day. After I talked with Mr. Allen Ryan. It was between the 11th and 20th of October.

Q. What was the conversation?

A. I went to No. 115 Broadway. He said something about the campaign. I said I thought he was serious. He said he wanted to make a personal campaign. I said that inasmuch as he had been nominated by the organization, the organization ought to give him the money.

"He said he needed some money," the witness went on. "I told him I could not give it to him without consulting somebody else. He said he was going out on a campaign tour. I said in the meantime I would talk to somebody else about it. I did talk to somebody else and we agreed to give him a certain sum, which I gave to him. Mr. Sulzer said he wanted \$75,000, or as much more as he could get."

Q. Was Mr. Sulzer's name mentioned?

A. Only that he was abroad.

TALKED WITH ALLAN RYAN AND GAVE UP \$10,000.

Q. Who was the somebody else with whom you wanted to talk?

A. Allen A. Ryan.

Q. Did you talk with him?

A. Yes, the same day.

Q. When did you see Gov. Sulzer again?

A. The next day I handed him \$10,000 in one thousand dollar bills. He counted it and put it in his pocket. He thanked me, and said if he happened to be in Albany he would be glad to see me, and asked me to remember him to Mr. Allen Ryan. That was the end of the conversation and I went out.

Q. Did he say anything about trying to get you?

A. Yes. He said he had been trying to get me two or three times.

Q. Did he say anything that he wanted the money for?

A. Yes. He said he wanted it for his personal campaign.

Q. Did he say anything further with reference to his needing more money?

A. He said he had no money for his personal campaign and he wanted this money for his personal use. He did say he was going up to Westchester and adjoining counties to make a campaign and wanted money for it.

Q. Was anything said about your being a witness here?

A. He told me if I was subpoenaed before the committee not to pay any attention to it because they had no right to subpoena anybody.

On objection of defense this was ordered stricken out.

SULZER SAID THEY HAD NO RIGHT TO TRY HIM.

Q. What further was said?

A. He said he wanted the trial to be declared illegal—that they had no right to hold the trial, that the extraordinary session had no right to impeach him. He asked me to go to Washington.

"We object," cried the Sulzer lawyers, and again the Washington trial was blocked.

Q. By Mr. Trenchard, didn't you have some talk with him upon the subject of trying to procure some one to influence the action of this court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say?

A. He asked me to go to Washington to see Senator Root to request him to see Mr. William Barnes to get him to endeavor to have the Republican members of this body to vote that this court had no right to try him and to impeach him.

And tremendous objections from the defense this testimony was ruled out, but the court had heard it and the same effect on court and audience was intense.

Senator Brown, Republican leader, appeared from decision of the court and demanded that the testimony be admitted. A vote was taken, which showed radical division of opinion. Even Judges of Appeals differed. Judge Warner taking opposite ground to the Presiding Judge. But the ruling was sustained by a vote of 12 to 10. The testimony relating to the Governor's appeal for influencing the court was stricken out. The facts regarding the \$10,000 contribution remained.

Q. Have you had any other conversations with Governor Sulzer?

A. Yes, another the same day in the afternoon.

Q. Did you have any conversation that time about this trial?

A. No, sir.

Lawyers for defense were able to block further inquiry.

\$10,000 MORE TRACED TO HANDS OF SULZER.

General Edward F. Meaney of Orange, N. J., a New York lawyer and counsel for the Bell Telephone interests, testified to giving Gov. Sulzer \$10,000 as a loan during the campaign. The money was given in cash and no note, collateral or record taken.

"I have known Mr. Sulzer many years," said Mr. Meaney. "None after his nomination. Mr. Sulzer said to me he needed financial assistance. He asked me if I would loan him some money. I told him I would, and asked him what amount. He said, 'Let me have what you can afford.' I said, 'I will

loan you \$10,000.' I gave him the money in cash."

Q. Did you take any notes?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you make any entries in your books?

A. I did not.

Q. Take any collateral?

A. I did not.

Q. Any interest fixed?

A. No.

Q. Anything said about direction?

A. He said he would pay it as soon as he could. He hoped to do it in a very short time.

Q. Has he repaid you?

A. He has not.

Q. Was it your own money?

A. Absolutely so.

WHY MEANY GAVE CASH TO SULZER.

Q. Why did you give cash?

A. He said he preferred it so and because I did not want it known that I had loaned my friend Gov. Sulzer any money, as it might be misconstrued and misunderstood.

Q. Did you ever loan him money before?

A. I think I have before this.

Q. Did he pay it back?

A. He did. Attention is put in evidence certain correspondence between Gov. Sulzer and Mr. Meaney were elicited to and ruled out because it did not refer to anything in the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Meaney was emphatic that the whole transaction was a personal loan.

HINMAN OPENS THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Hinman then opened the case for the defense, giving first a general review of the charges and evidence. Then he attacked the articles of impeachment, pointing out those relating to attempting to influence legislation.

"We submit that articles seven and eight," he said, "are not proven and that the defendant is not called upon to give any evidence in contradiction. If there are to be sustained then every Governor of New York and every President of the United States is liable to impeachment."

Taking up next the articles relating to charges of bribery and attempts to influence witnesses before the Prawley Committee contained in articles three, four and five, Mr. Hinman analyzed the testimony and concluded:

"We assert there is no evidence to support any allegation in these articles. We believe that articles three, four, five, seven and eight, charging misconduct in office, were inserted by lawyers who knew that the impeachment could not survive unless floated on a raft of some allegations of misconduct while the respondent was in office. No facts or evidence have been adduced to prove any of these articles. We shall submit that if any evidence in contradiction of these articles, we will leave them for the court to pass upon at such time as it deems advisable."

The defense will submit for decision five articles without testimony on contradiction.

This leaves only the three articles, one, two and six relating to campaign contributions for consideration with fine drawn legal argument.

HINMAN DECLARES THERE WAS NO LARCENY.

Mr. Hinman declared that there had been no larceny, as charged in article six, because the contributions were gifts. If it is maintained, he said, that Sulzer was acting as trustee or agent and had misappropriated the money, he could not be convicted because he was trustee for himself.

Referring to the perjury charge that Governor Sulzer swore falsely to his campaign statement, Mr. Hinman raised the fine point of wilful intent and good faith.

The Governor, he asserted, acted in good faith and did not wilfully perjure himself.

Mr. Hinman attacked the election law relating to statements, which he declared was vague and subject to different construction.

"It does not contain anything," he said, "concerning money contributed to the candidate, but only expenses by the candidate. It says all contributions made by him."

Under the law this respondent was not required to make any statement or swear to any money received by him. The most required is that he must file an unqualified statement. No penalties are imposed.

"The court must hold that the respondent was not required to make any statement of contributions. Under the law and facts, this perjury article must be dismissed."

ASA BIRD GARDINER UPSETS M'CALL MEETING

Denounces Former Mayor McClellan and Calls Gaynor "Protector of Becker."

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, who was removed from the office of District Attorney by Gov. Roosevelt and distinguished himself during campaign some years ago by sounding the slogan, "No-Hill With Reform," created consternation in a McCall meeting held at Broadway and Spring street today. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Travelers' League of New York, an organization pledged to the support of Judge McCall.

Col. Gardiner, in a disconnected address, made a bitter attack on former Mayor McClellan, who has come out for Judge McCall's election. He also attacked the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, calling him "the man higher up" and denouncing him as the "protector of Becker."

The Colonel's address was a damper on the meeting and there wasn't a handclap when he concluded.

Col. Gardiner has been prominent about the McCall headquarters at the Hotel Imperial. He has been a Tammany orator.

Held for Abandoning Dead Baby.

Mr. Helen Robson, the Newark, N. J., woman who was arrested last night as she was trying to place the body of a dead infant, wrapped in newspapers, in an empty freight car in the railroad yards at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street, was held today in \$500 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Murphy in the Jefferson Market Court.

The woman said she had been deserted by her husband. Her baby was born on AUG. 22 and died on Oct. 2. She had not the means to bury it.

Swift & Company's sale of Fresh Meat in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 4, averaged 11.99 cents per pound—about.

TARIFF LETS IN IMPORTS VALUED AT \$100,000,000

Nation-Wide Rush to Release Goods Held Under Bond for New Law.

DEALERS ACT QUICKLY.

About \$40,000,000 Worth of Merchandise Will Be Released in New York Alone.

The forty-eight bonded warehouses under the direct supervision of the collector of the Port of New York began today to disgorge the treasures of merchandise that had been stored up in them until the new tariff law, promulgated by the Wilson Administration as part of its effort to reduce the cost of living, had become a law.

According to statistical sharps in the United States Custom House, more than \$40,000,000 worth of imported goods will be released to American markets from the port of New York alone before the end of the present week, while \$100,000,000 worth of goods are expected to be thrown on the market from all the ports of entry of the United States under the reduced tariff law.

INCREASED FORCE AT THE NEW YORK COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Opening at 8 o'clock this morning—an hour earlier than usual—the force of customs clerks, augmented by fifteen men drawn from other departments of the collector's office, was besieged by custom agents and brokers anxious to say duty on goods and secure their release from the bonded warehouses. It was believed at the Custom House that this week would be a record breaker in the amount of goods brought through the Port of New York, though not a record breaker in the amount of duties paid, because most of the goods brought in this week come in under materially reduced tariffs.

The new tariff law became effective at midnight Friday night, but the customs agents and brokers took little advantage of it Saturday, owing to the half-holiday.

Merchants all over the United States who had ordered goods and held them in bonded warehouses pending the passage of the law were anxious to procure the early release of their goods for advertising purposes, in order to reduce the cost of those goods on which the tariff had been lowered.

Customs brokers all over New York received telegrams to-day from their customers throughout the country asking that imports be rushed through. As a result the Custom House was kept rushed to-day by brokers who wished to expedite their imports.

Secretary Foster had not arrived at 11 o'clock. No other official with authority to return checks or money was on hand. The condition of mind of these loyal patrons of the game cannot be described in a family newspaper.

Men who make a business of selling theatrical tickets say they have been approached by politicians who have blocks and blocks of reserved seats for which they are asking \$1.00 a ticket for each game and up to \$2.50 for a pair for the series. How did the politicians get those seats if not from "friends of the players" and "accredited followers of the game?"

COULD EASILY TRACE THE M'BRIDE TICKETS.

If Mr. Foster is anxious to find out who sold the tickets he might send down to McBride's ticket agency. He could get all the reserved seat tickets he wants at \$1.00 for the series.

A gentleman who wanted six tickets together was told by McBride's agent at noon that he could have the six for \$6.00. McBride's people said they had no tickets for any single game. If checked up the tickets from McBride's with his list in his office, Mr. Foster should be able to locate some leaks.

A gentleman from Washington told the Evening World that when he went to-day to Tyson's, where he always buys his theatre tickets for a couple of reserved seats tickets for to-morrow's game—he got told that the Tyson Agency could get all the reserved seat tickets it wanted but was not handling them except on special request.

"They told me," said the Washington man, "that they had been offered single tickets—that is, tickets for to-morrow's game—at \$1.00. If I wanted them, they said, they would get them for me at \$1.50 each, they adding their regular commission of 50 cents. This would make my tickets cost me just six times the advertised price."

SAY POLITICIANS HAVE GRABBED SALES OF 'EM.

"The Tyson people said," continued the Washington man, "that in some cases a bunch of New York politicians had grabbed hold of sales and sales of reserved seats. They advised me not to buy any, but that advice wasn't needed. Neither will I go up to the Polo Grounds to-morrow and stand in line for a 12 grandstand seat or a dollar bleacher seat."

The Times Square Ticket Agency, run by Morris Blaw and Louis Cohen at No. 148 Broadway, has plenty of tickets for single games and the series. Mr. Blaw said at noon that he was selling single tickets for \$1.50 and series tickets for \$6.00.

"We expect to put an ad. in the papers stating that we have plenty of tickets," said Mr. Blaw.

Louis Cohen is a veteran Broadway ticket speculator on terms of intimacy with a great many politicians. He made no secret of the fact to-day that he had bought a plentiful supply of reserved seats and boxes from politicians.

"I invested \$300 in reserved seats this morning," said Mr. Cohen, "and I have practically disposed of the block. I bought seventy-five sets of tickets

and that every ticket will be handed over the counter for \$2. CLUB DENIES THE SALE IS ON.

With ticket speculators offering regular \$2 reserved seat tickets for the World's Series all over town at from \$17.50 to \$20 a seat for to-morrow's game, and from \$34 to \$50 a seat for the series in New York, President Steinbock of the New York Club offered to-day to give \$250 to charity.

"If any person can prove any member of the New York Baseball Club or any one connected with the club or with the sale of tickets has made a dollar thereby, or if it can be proved that the club itself has made a dollar by these tickets."

Furthermore, Secretary John Foster, steps in with the statement that "We have in our books the names and addresses of all persons who have reserved seats tickets. They have been sold only to the friends of the players of both clubs and to accredited followers of baseball. Anybody who says tickets have been sold to speculators is a liar pure and simple."

But reserved seat tickets are on sale everywhere at exorbitant prices. How did the speculators get the tickets? They were portioned out only to "friends" of the players of both clubs and "accredited followers of baseball"—these "friends" and "accredited followers" must have been robbed in a wholesale way or else have sold their seats

Jilted Girl Who Killed Herself After Boys Jibed Her



CLARA COURTER

Careful examination of the police records brings to light no complaint from anybody that has been robbed of baseball tickets.

In this connection it is recalled that last year John Heydler, secretary to the National Commission, had charge of the sale of reserved seats. All the regular patrons of the Polo Grounds who wanted seats at advance sale got them. And Mr. Heydler had some 4,000 to place on sale to the general public.

This year there are no seats for the general public on sale at the office of the New York Baseball Club. At 11 o'clock this morning nearly three hundred regular Polo Grounds patrons, who had sent checks with requests for seats from three weeks to ten days ago were clamoring for their money. They had been unable to get seats, but they had telegrams stating that their checks would be returned to-day.

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CONGRESS TO DEMAND HONESTY IN COMMERCE

Goods of Any Kind Not Truthfully Labelled Will Be Barred From Interstate Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Legislation barring from interstate commerce any article which is mislabeled and fraudulently represented, which would apply the pure food law principle to all commerce between the States, will be advanced at the approaching regular session of Congress. President Wilson heartily indorses the principle of the legislation and has so advised leaders in Congress.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been delegated by Chairman Adamson to take the various "pure manufacture" bills introduced and to draft a general measure which would apply the pure food law idea to practically everything manufactured and shipped across State lines. Under the provisions of the proposed bill the interstate shipment of adulterated clothing, shoddy shoes, misbranded furniture, falsely labelled jewelry—in fact, every article not branded or tagged in accordance with its actual substance—would be forbidden.

It will be required that a suit of clothes must be branded "wool" or "adulterated," that defective rubber must not be called pure rubber; that brass watches must not be represented as of gold; that mahogany furniture must be mahogany. In short, that the manufacturer and seller must take the purchaser and consumer into his confidence, making nothing but honest claims for the wares sold.

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NEW FAN IN TOWN MEETS A STRANGER AND POP GOES CASH

Loss, \$18, After He Had Tried to Help "Nice Young Man" Find His Way.

HERE FOR GREAT SERIES

New Friend Sought Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and Matching Coins Followed.

Thomas McAlpin, a leading citizen of Torrington, Conn., came down to the city this morning to see the first game of the world's series and incidentally lay in some fall goods for his mercantile emporium. As a matter of fact, he was registered at the Hotel McAlpin, and after viewing that hotel with great attention to detail he ambled on up Broadway.

At Forty-second street he was timidly approached by a bright, clean, well-dressed young man. The young man's eyes were eagerly frank.

"Excuse me, sir," said the young stranger, "but you show so plainly that you are a resident of this great city that I would fain ask a favor of you. Will you kindly direct me to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument? I am a stranger here."

BOTH "STRANGERS," CO THEY DECIDE TO ROAM TOGETHER.

"Ahem!" said Mr. McAlpin of Torrington, not at all displeased. "I'm sorry to say I can't direct you. Fact is, young man, I'm a stranger in this great city myself."

"Ah!" ejaculated the engaging one. "Then we can roam around together. During my short stay here I have seen some of the sights, and perhaps I might interest you. Would you like to see the places of the millionaires on Fifth avenue?"

Mr. McAlpin of Torrington said he would, but he wanted to get those baseball tickets. The young man said he had a friend who was off duty at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and this friend knew every ball player in the country. Said friend would get the tickets, he said.

Mr. McAlpin and his chance acquaintance wandered up Fifth avenue and right smack in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral if they didn't meet another stranger in New York. This one was also young and well dressed and engaging. He declared that his particular desire was to gaze upon the noble outlines of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Neither Mr. McAlpin nor the other young man knew where the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was, they said, but they joined the new stranger and they walked along up Fifth avenue looking at the places of the millionaires. As they got to Sixty-fifth street Mr. McAlpin was informed by a stranger No. 1 that the massive pile confronting him was the residence of the late Col. John Jacob Astor. He was properly impressed.

AT THIS JUNCTURE STRANGER NO. 2 ACQUINTANCE THIRST.

"Gosh, but I'd like to have a drink," exclaimed Stranger No. 2.

"Let's match coins for it," said Stranger No. 1.

Well, if they didn't begin matching coins for the drinks out on the front steps of the Astor mansion. Then they began to match coins for money. Mr. McAlpin won at first, but his luck changed and he had just lost \$18 when a taxicab answered in to the curb and Detective John Baron of the East Fifty-first Street station stepped out of same. Stranger No. 1 and Stranger No. 2 started to run, but Baron nabbed them. He also nabbed the astonished Mr. McAlpin of Torrington and took all three to the East Sixty-seventh street station. There he said he had been training the trio from the Cathedral and his timed his taxicab approach to get the two young strangers before they had possession of Mr. McAlpin's bankroll. He described them as confidence men.

Stranger No. 1 said he was George Hayden, twenty-three years old, of No. 325 West Third-street. Stranger No. 2 described himself as George Franklin, twenty-two years old, of No. 220 West Third-street. They were held as disorderly persons, and Mr. McAlpin was instructed to appear against them to-morrow morning in Yorkville Police Court.

Vincent Astor sued for \$4,125. Vincent Astor was sued for \$4,125 damages to-day for alleged neglect in not having a hole in the roof of a loft building at No. 418 Sixth avenue repaired after a fire in the structure. The fire occurred Aug. 22 and on Oct. 1 the big rain storm is alleged to have damaged the goods in the glove factory of Vincent Capitelli.

Yaken Hit on Trolley Car.

A man of about fifty-five, looking like a prosperous business man, was taken ill on a New Rochelle trolley car this afternoon when it reached the terminal at Houston road and Tremont avenue, and the conductor helped him to the sidewalk. There he lost consciousness and was taken to Fordham Hospital. He did not regain consciousness. The physician said he did not know what was the matter with him. In his pocket was a small red leather bag in which was \$10 or \$12 in silver.

Blame Railroad to Blame.

The Coroner's inquiry at Jamaica, into the collision at Whitestone, in which four men were killed on the morning of September 22, ended to-day by the jury finding the Long Island Railroad Company responsible for the accident because of insufficient signal equipment on the division on which the accident occurred and for insufficient control of trains. Coroner Ambler at once discharged from custody Walter W. Haize, the cowman, and J. C. Tower, who had been under \$10,000 bail.

Have You Tried It?

GULDEN'S MUSTARD

READY TO USE IN 10 SECONDS

Makes Hot & Cold Meats Tasty

A Fine Salad Dressing by adding vinegar

At Delicatessens and Grocery Stores.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Collie dog, Chestnut Brown in color, answer name Skip, about 18 months old, with white tip on tail, collar with gold bell. Reward \$10.00. Inquire of G. W. Brown, 265 Church st., East.

SEPARATED 25 YEARS, BROTHERS LIVED NEAR EACH OTHER UNKNOWN

Advertisement Disclosed 'Lost' to the Other.

One to Dying Mother and

to the Other.

Although Albert E. Gregory of No. 26 West Forty-first street lived within a block of his brother John and dropped in at the same corner saloon, for twenty-five years each was in ignorance of the other's whereabouts. Both were born in Plumstead, which is a suburb of London.

John, the younger, drifted to London when he was sixteen years old, and the last that Albert, the older, saw of him was one day while standing on the pier at Dover John stuck his sooty face through a porthole of a passing steamship and shouted that he was working his passage to America. That was twenty-five years ago.

Albert, some years later, came to America and for several years has been head waiter at Sherry's. John was believed to be dead, and his mother's hair turned gray with worry. But John was very much alive. He was a shipping clerk in a Brooklyn firm, had married and made a comfortable home on Fifth avenue, Brooklyn. His letters home were returned unanswered, for his brother had left the country. His mother had moved a few weeks ago.

John put an advertisement in a London newspaper requesting information as to the whereabouts of the Gregory family, formerly of Plumstead. The paper fell into the hands of his mother, who was in a London hospital, and of his brother Albert, who was by the side of her bed.

Albert wrote to him that his mother was not expected to live much longer, and urged him to come to her. John obtained leave and, not having the money to pay his passage, worked his way to London and saw her. Meanwhile Albert had returned to New York. The two corresponded, however, John got back last Saturday and yesterday the brothers got together at Albert's home and related each his experiences to the other.

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